

No man can surrender regard for his own honor without abandoning respect for honorable principles.—George Sand.

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CATCH PHRASES.
More fire sale snags.
Very unusual little prices.
Needed notions—little priced.
An early clutter in the chinaware.
Sterling bargains in housefurnishings.—Brains.

SENATOR BROWN'S LIFE LETTING DEAD IN COURT

Mrs. Bradley's Testimony Concluded and Apparently a Good Impression Made on the Jury.

Intensely Interesting Recital by Maurice M. Kaighn of Facts Connected With the Celebrated Case.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Bradley, which ended today, disclosed the fact that mentally she was more than a match for the skillful government attorney, who had been propounding question after question calculated to trip any but the most active mind. In every verbal encounter Mrs. Bradley was not only able to parry, but apparently satisfactorily answer queries put to her. Her answers not only carried response, but argument, and left the impression that she was adhering strictly to the truth. Mrs. Bradley, under District Attorney Baker's cross-examination has been ever on the alert. She was never at a loss. No date escaped her. No detail was too minute to be passed over by her if she had said it in her direct examination. Even her admission of ugly things in her connection with Arthur Brown she turned to her advantage by her tactful handling of them in her answers.

Brown's Jealousy.

Asked by Mr. Baker if Brown had ever accused her of indiscretions with other men, she said: "He was an insensibly jealous man, and he accused me sometimes. But it was always with tone of cause." The last sentence and tone in which it was spoken took all the sting out of the admission that Brown had accused her. Again, in reply to a query from Baker as to whether she had not on one occasion tried to persuade Brown to leave his wife and marry her, she cried in a transport of anguish, "I did, of course, I did."

Good Witness for Herself.

It must be said that Mrs. Bradley's story made a profound impression upon every one in the court room, jury included, and that in the main it has been unshaken by cross-examination. Indeed, a number of times Mrs. Bradley would, in answer to Mr. Baker's questions, interpose explanations and statements that were more favorable to the defense than the original story and she qualified a number of admissions by explanatory notes, which put an entirely different construction upon the matter, bringing out some new feature in her favor not divulged by direct examination.

Testimony of King and Kaighn.
Attorney King and Colonel Kaighn of Salt Lake, proved good witnesses for the defense, their testimony tending to establish the contention that Mrs. Bradley wished only that Brown should give the child like a mother and name, and that she was not mercenary in motive.

Upon the facts brought forth by Mrs. Bradley's testimony the defense expected now to prove she was temporarily insane when she killed Brown. The plea of temporary insanity will be based on the facts that insanity has been a family trait, that she received injuries when a child likely to produce insanity; that being a woman with maternal instinct developed to the highest possible degree, and having been forced to undergo three criminal trials, the resultant shocks to her nervous system were so great as to affect her mind, and being in a greatly weakened physical condition, the last few months of her life with Brown, the fits of depression she experienced because of his ill-treatment of her tended to unbalance her reason.

Alienists to Be Called.
Upon these facts as a foundation, the defense will rear the whole structure of its temporary insanity plea. Testimony in behalf of it will be given by alienists. They will testify that insanity comes often by heredity, and that some of the other facts recited tended to produce a peculiar mania in Mrs. Bradley, and that the procedure in such cases, alienists will be asked to answer hy-

pothetical questions which will recite the facts just mentioned, and will conclude with queries put in the following form: First, assuming all these facts to be true, was this woman able, when she shot Arthur Brown, to distinguish between right and wrong? Second, Was she mentally responsible for what she did at that time? Third, Was she sane or insane when she killed Brown?

CHILDREN ACKNOWLEDGED.

Important Scrap of Paper Introduced by Colonel M. M. Kaighn.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The story of former United States Senator Brown's acknowledgment of the paternity of the two youngest of Mrs. Bradley's children was told today in Judge Stafford's court by other lips than hers. "I acknowledge Arthur Brown and Martin Montgomery as my children by Annie M. Bradley."

Such was Mr. Brown's own method of expressing himself on the subject and the legend was inscribed on a soiled and blotted piece of writing paper, it was brought to light by Colonel Maurice M. Kaighn, an attorney of Salt Lake City, the present receiver in the United States land office in that city and a friend of Senator Brown of thirty years' standing.

Effective Recital.
Colonel Kaighn was on the witness stand for about an hour during the afternoon session of the Bradley trial and testified that Mrs. Bradley brought the scrap of paper to his office just after she received it from Brown, with the ink not dry; how she fairly danced into his room, and how she beamed with joy as she held the paper aloft and told him that now all would be well. Colonel Kaighn related many interesting facts concerning his association with both Mrs. Bradley and Senator Brown, and upon the whole made a very favorable impression upon the jury.

Other testimony in Mrs. Bradley's behalf was given by Major Samuel A. King, who related many incidents going to show that Mrs. Bradley was in a very nervous condition for some time before coming to Washington, and Arthur Barnes, assistant attorney general of Utah. An effort was made to find a Mr. Shrewsbury, an uncle of Mrs. Bradley, who had been brought to Washington to testify concerning the insanity of Mrs. Bradley's family, but he had disappeared and could not be found. Judge Powers explained that Mr. Shrewsbury was not used to courts and confidence was expressed that he will make his appearance tomorrow.

More Frequent Smiles.
More placid, more capable of asserting control over herself and more resourceful apparently, than when she took the witness stand on Tuesday, Mrs. Bradley left it at noon today after having monopolized the attention of the court for two days and a half. She was more composed than at any time and her counsel expressed confidence that she would have been able to go on longer if called upon to do so. They were satisfied with her testimony and believe that it will result to her advantage. There were very few tears today, but on the other hand smiles were more frequent.

Continued on Page 2.



The Farmer—"Ah, move along and don't make such a noise, I'm busy."

INDICTMENTS AGAINST OFFICIALS OF BOROUGH BANK OF BROOKLYN

Larceny and Forgery the Crimes Charged—President, Cashier and the Principal Director Involved.

New York, Nov. 21.—The Kings county grand jury, which is investigating the recent management of the suspended Borough bank of Brooklyn, today returned indictments charging larceny and other offenses against Howard Maxwell, who was president of the institution when its doors closed; Arthur D. Campbell, the deposed cashier, and William Gow, a director, who holds a controlling interest of the bank's stock.

Grand Larceny Charged.
These three men are jointly charged with grand larceny in the first degree in the misappropriation of \$145,000 deposited by the executors of the Carrie M. McGuire estate. There is a second indictment for grand larceny against Maxwell, who is also charged with forgery in the third degree. In addition to the grand larceny charge Gow is indicted on four counts alleging misdeeds in the matter of overdrafts. He is charged with having overdrawn his account to the amount of nearly \$24,000. Maxwell also, it is alleged, secured overdrafts aggregating nearly \$73,000.

Following the report of the jury the three men were arrested and arraigned. All pleaded guilty and were held for a hearing. Campbell and Gow each furnished bail of \$20,000. Former President Maxwell was unable to secure the \$30,000 bond required of him and he went to jail for the night.

High Finance.
The larceny charges grew out of the establishment of the International Trust company, of which Gow is president. The executors of the McGuire estate some time ago deposited \$145,000 of the estate's cash in the Borough bank. The following day, it is alleged, upon Gow's order approved by Maxwell, Cashier Campbell drew a check for \$145,000 against this account and turned the check over to the Oriental bank, the depository of the newly organized International Trust company. This check, it is alleged, was used to make up the capital and surplus required before the new bank was permitted to open. This money was returned to the Borough bank as fast as the stock of the International was disposed of, and all was returned with the exception of \$28,000. For this balance a note of A. W. Doollittle, the private secretary of Gow, was put in.

The indictments for forgery concern the last quarterly statement in which the overdrafts of the bank were reported as \$201, where it is alleged they really totaled \$24,000.

All Crimes Recent.
All of the crimes are alleged to have been committed since the first of the present year. It is understood that the inquiry into the Borough's affairs is not concluded, though it may be temporarily suspended when the investigation of the Jenkins Trust company is begun by the grand jury tomorrow.

When the five Brooklyn banks went into the hands of receivers Attorney General Jackson alleged that evidence of criminal acts in the management of the Borough bank and the Jenkins Trust company had been discovered.

NOTES NOT PAID BUT RENEWED
DEMOCRATS TO GATHER TODAY
Bank Examiner Moxey Shows How Walsh Manipulated Things in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—That twenty of the memorandum notes discounted by the Chicago National bank, representing the sum of \$1,800,000, remained unpaid when the bank suspended in December, 1905, has been made known to the public by the defense to have been paid at maturity were not paid, but simply renewed, were facts brought out today in the trial of John R. Walsh, charged with misappropriation of the bank's funds.

Shown Up by Moxey.
On the re-direct examination of National Bank Examiner E. F. Moxey the same process of identifying entries in the books of the bank which was pursued in the direct examination was carried out. The witness identified entries showing discounted notes paid to show that the obligations were met when due. Another register, however, indicated that on the precise dates that payments were made new notes for the same amounts were issued. The collateral book also was used to show that the security for the new notes was the same as for the old ones.

Evidence was also introduced to show that the notes were drawn and signed in the various names and previous to the time that bank employees at the direction of Mr. Walsh.

ROBBED BY MANAGER.
New York, Nov. 21.—James S. Haslett, manager and confidential man for Edey, Brown & Sanderson, bankers and brokers of No. 2 Wall street, was arrested today on a charge of stealing a \$300 check from his employers. A member of the firm said that thefts aggregating \$20,000 will be charged against Haslett.

Meeting of the National Committee at French Lick to Discuss Convention.
French Lick, Ind., Nov. 21.—Members of the Democratic national committee began arriving here this evening to attend the meeting tomorrow called by National Chairman Thomas Taggart of Indiana. Nothing definite is known of the purposes of the gathering, but it is thought likely that the committee will discuss the time of the next meeting and decide when and where the national convention shall be held. Chairman Taggart arrived from the east today and in an interview said the bringing together of the members was purely a social affair. He said:

Will Not Be Settled.
"It is just a little social gathering; that is all. The members who come will likely get together and talk over the time and place for holding the next regular meeting of the committee, when the time and place for the convention will be settled at this meeting."

It is believed that the members of the committee will discuss the names of the different cities that desire the national convention, and representatives from these cities will be heard. The names of the various cities that have been taken up are Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and Columbus have been suggested as good meeting places.

CLOSED FOR TEN DAYS.
Lowell, Mass., Nov. 21.—The entire plants of the Rigelov Carpet company in this city as well as at Canton will close down tomorrow night for ten days. The striking weavers of the mill are still out, although all the other departments are working as usual. The shutdown affects 2,300 hands.

JOY PROVED TOO MUCH FOR WOMAN

Collapse of Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje When Told of Victory in Higher Court.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, who was sued for divorce by her husband, F. Augustus Hartje, the Pittsburgh millionaire, won a complete victory in the Pennsylvania superior court here today, when that tribunal affirmed in its entirety the decision of the Allegheny county court, which refused to grant Hartje a divorce. The petitions filed by Hartje's attorneys in the superior court asking them to reopen the case on the ground of newly-discovered evidence were denied. The petitions to the court to reopen the case were based on letters alleged to have been written by Mrs. Hartje to Thomas Madine, the former co-counsel, who was named as a co-respondent by Mr. Hartje.

Joy Caused Collapse.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 21.—Joy over the decision by the superior court in Philadelphia today proved too much for Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, sued for divorce by Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, and tonight she is reported in a state of collapse at Ligonier, Pa., where she has made her temporary home since the trial here.

Mrs. Hartje was called to the telephone and without warning told that the superior court had affirmed the findings of the lower court and that she had won a complete victory. She turned pale and swayed toward a chair, saying: "I've won. Oh, oh, how happy I am. Please send word to my father."

Then she broke into hysterical sobbing and said: "I don't know what to do. Tonight she is unable to leave her room."

Immediately following the receipt of the decision here, a conference was held by Hartje, his brother, Attorney Edward G. Hartje, and others of his counsel. Mr. Scott Ferguson, one of his attorneys, after the conference, said: "There will be no letup in fighting this case to a final verdict. We are taking steps to appeal to the supreme court, and we are confident of ultimate victory."

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.
Complete Exoneration of Officers and Crew of the Dick Fowler.

Calro, Ill., Nov. 21.—United States Inspectors Waltz and Hodge of Memphis, who yesterday began the trial of the case of the officers and crew of the steamship Dick Fowler, charged with reckless navigation on the occasion of President Roosevelt's trip down the Mississippi river on October 3, have returned a verdict of not guilty.

The charge was preferred by Captain Vanduser of the government steamer Lilly, one of the boats which escorted the president down the river. A great deal of interest has been shown in this matter by the people of Calro. The Pittsburgh delegation to Memphis had chartered and was on the boat when the offense was alleged to have been committed.

FIVE CHILDREN CREMATED.
Home of Thomas W. Zuver, Near Pleasantville, Pa., Burned.

Pleasantville, Pa., Nov. 21.—Five children were cremated and their parents and two other women were seriously burned today when the home of Thomas W. Zuver, located on the road between this place and Pleasantville, was destroyed by fire. The children ranged from 2 to 11 years of age. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been a heavy pressure of gas.

DISCOUNT RATE WAS NOT RAISED

Bank of England Expects Relief Plan in This Country Will Prove Effective.

GERMANY IN NEED OF CASH

ANOTHER BIG FAILURE REPORTED FROM HAMBURG.

London, Nov. 21.—The Bank of England's discount remained the same today, at 7½ per cent. This was regarded as indicating that the directors are still hopeful that the American government's efforts to relieve the currency famine in the United States will prove successful, but it did not suffice to dispel the uneasiness regarding the American situation prevailing in the money market here. Lombard street, like the other European money centers, it is said, is to remain on the defense until the conditions have cleared up in America.

The Bank of England lost the greater part of £2,000,000 in gold during the past week, and American orders for the metal are still coming in. Very little gold is arriving here from the continent to offset the drain. Continental competition for sterling bills has caused a fact which is accepted as an indication of the unwillingness of Paris to part with much more of the metal.

The reiterated reports that American bankers propose to utilize the new treasury certificates as a means of attracting gold to New York are favorably received, while the strained financial situation both in Chile and Portugal further increases the local tension.

GERMANY IN THE MARKET.

Imperial Budget Sanctions Borrowing Nearly One Hundred Millions.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The imperial budget which was presented today provides authority to raise \$65,125,000 by borrowing while the credit of former budgets has not yet been realized to the amount of \$32,525,000.

The new budget thus sanctions borrowing \$98,650,000. It further authorizes the chancellor to raise temporarily a maximum of \$7,500,000 at the imperial bank upon treasury bills as his needs may require.

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the imperial finances the government has decided to postpone the operation of the sinking fund measure till a different arrangement can be made. The report accompanying the budget emphasized the necessity for the imposition of new taxes in order to bring the expenditure receipts in harmony.

FAILURE AT HAMBURG.

Several English and German Banks Said to Be Involved.

Hamburg, Nov. 21.—The firm of J. F. C. Moeller, operating a big bleachery at Altona, suspended today. The liabilities are reported to be from \$1,750,000 to \$2,000,000. The most important Hamburg and other German firms, as well as a number of English firms, are involved in the failure. The assets are reported to be \$500,000. It is supposed that speculation in stocks caused the failure. The firm enjoyed a high reputation and did a large business in shellac, ceresine and carnauba wax and manufactured candles on a large scale for use in churches, especially in Russia.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—The Dresdener and Deutsche banks has sustained losses through the failure of J. F. C. Moeller. A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Hamburg says the export firm of Krohn & Reinholz has suspended.

Gold for United States.
London, Nov. 21.—The United States bought £101,000 in bar gold from the Bank of England today.

MONEY RAISED BY ERIE.
New York, Nov. 21.—President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad company today denied a Wall street rumor that the Erie railroad is to apply for a receivership. Financial arrangements have already been made to meet all anticipated requirements, he said, and the business and earnings of the property are better than they were last year.

STANDARD OIL OUSTED.
Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Chancellor Stout rendered a decision revoking the license of the Standard Oil company to do business in Tennessee. The legal discrimination was alleged against the company. The defendant will appeal.

WILLIAM R. HEARST HELD TO GRAND JURY ON CHARGE OF CRIMINAL LIBEL
Complainant is William Astor Chanler, Whose Name Had Been Used in Connection With Raymond Hitchcock.

New York, Nov. 21.—Justice Wyatt at a court of special sessions today held William R. Hearst for the grand jury on a charge of criminal libel preferred by William Astor Chanler. S. S. Carvalho gave bail for Mr. Hearst.

The amount of the bond was fixed at \$500. The grand jury heard testimony from Mr. Carvalho, who is the general manager of Mr. Hearst's New York newspaper.

Hearst in Court.
Both Mr. Hearst and his bondsmen were in court when Justice Watt handed down his decision. They repaired to the office of District Attorney Jerome B. McGowan, where they were waiting for the grand jury to return.

The charge against Mr. Hearst grew out of a publication in the New York Evening Journal concerning the case of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor.

BRYAN EVOLVES FINANCIAL PLAN

Would Have Uncle Sam Guarantee All Deposits in National Banks.

QUICK AND CERTAIN RELIEF

SMALL TAX TO BE PAID BY THE BANKS.

Washington, Nov. 21.—William J. Bryan arrived here today and attended the wedding of the daughter of a friend, Cutler P. Bridge. He held a conference with several other friends.

To reporters Mr. Bryan said: "The administration is prepared, so we are informed, to recommend a postal savings bank. While this would doubtless encourage deposits, and while those deposits could in turn be handed over to the banks, it does not furnish complete relief, because the plan as presented limits deposits and does not contemplate the opening of circulating accounts. The business community, therefore, cannot use the postal savings banks to any great extent, and, besides, it would take some time to inaugurate a postal savings system and secure the necessary number of employees to make the plan effective throughout the country."

Would Give Immediate Relief.

"I believe it is possible for the government to give immediate relief by an act of congress providing for the guarantee by the government of all national banks, the banks thus guaranteed to agree to reimburse the government for any losses incurred and to make this reimbursement in proportion to their deposits. The advantage of this plan is:

"First, that every depositor in such guaranteed bank will feel secure.

"Second, the expense of it will be paid by the banks which get the benefit of it, and this expense will be small compared with the benefit gained."

"Third, it can be put into effect immediately, thus restoring confidence and enabling business to be resumed."

Advantageous to the Banks.
"It is probable that all the national banks would be willing to take advantage of this guarantee, because the additional security given to their depositors would be of great advantage to the banks. During forty years the average annual loss to depositors has been small, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, so small that it would be insignificant as a tax upon the four or five billion dollars of deposits. The government would have ample security in the capital surplus of the banks which would voluntarily join in the plan. As each bank will be interested in the proper management of every other guaranteed bank, it would be easier to secure the legislation necessary for the correction of such abuses as exist and for the better management of the banks—for instance, legislation preventing over-borrowing by directors and officials of the bank, and legislation preventing speculation by officials."

Should Be Acceptable.
"It seems to me that the plan suggested ought to be acceptable to the depositors, all of whom desire security, and it ought to be acceptable to the bankers, who will be well paid by the increased deposits for any tax that may be collected from them to reimburse for the expense, and I don't see where any objection can be made to the use of the government as a guarantor when it is simply protected from loss. The only objection that occurs to me is that state banks might be less attractive to depositors if national banks are guaranteed. But there are two answers to this. First, the first place, state banks are likely to suffer if this financial stringency continues, and they are therefore interested in restoring confidence; in the second place, there is no reason why state banks should not be protected by a similar system under which the state would guarantee depositors in state banks and collect the expense from the state banks guaranteed."

ENCOURAGING REPORTS COMING FROM THE COMMERCIAL CENTERS

Business in General in a More Satisfactory State and the Financial Disturbance Is Apparently Over.

New York, Nov. 21.—Considerable improvement in financial, industrial, commercial and manufacturing conditions is indicated in reports from various centers in the United States which have been received by R. G. Dun & Co. Some of the cities where the financial stringency was most severely felt a week ago have a steadily increasing supply of currency and as a result business in general is in a more satisfactory state. The increase in currency supply at Minneapolis has made it possible for the large elevator concerns to resume the purchase of grain and as a result trade is assuming normal proportions. Collections are moving more freely in all directions, however; a tendency toward curtailment of production and a slowing down of manufacturing plants.

Retail Business Good.
Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Cleveland and some other cities report good retail business. Although the currency supply is much larger than a week ago

Barley Crop Almost Sold.
Oats are going into consumption rapidly, and only a trifling proportion of the barley crop remains unsold. Inability to supply currency needs at St. Paul still interferes with the marketing of farm products and collections are below the normal. Buyers are more conservative, but there are few cancellations and jobbing trade holds up well.